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of

FLEETWOOD



ANNUAL REPORTS

1950

of

JOHN COLGAN, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Medical Officer of Health

and

PHILIP J. FISHER, F.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor W. Minns, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor C. F. Lofthouse, C.C.

Aldermen :

H. Blackburn, C.C.

T. Clegg

P. McNicholas, M.B.E.

W. E. Simpson, M.B.E.

C. Saer, T.D., J.P., O.B.E.

W. H. Thompson

Councillors :

H. A. Baker

W. E. Bancroft

W. F. Betney

R. Boothman

H. Gaskell

J. I. Kennedy, J.P.

E. A. Lawrence

C. F. Lofthouse, C.C.

E. F. Michie

H. A. Pearce

J. W. Robinson

Mrs. M. E. Rowntree

T. Smith

J. Sutcliffe

W. Ward

A. W. Warman

F. Wilkinson, J.P.

Town Clerk : Alan Smith

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer :

J. Colgan, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector (Borough and Port) and
Cleansing Superintendent :*

*† P. J. Fisher, F.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.

Additional Inspectors :

‡ E. Whitehead, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

J. Melrose, Cert. R.S.A. Scot.

* J. Mitchell, M.R.S.I.

H. Bland, C.R.San.I.

Clerks :

F. Swarbrick ; Mrs. F. Swarbrick

* Also holds the Royal Sanitary Institute's Certificate as a Meat and Food Inspector.

† Also appointed Inspectors under the Imported Food Regulations.

‡ Also appointed Shops' Inspector and Explosives' Officer.

Public Health Office,
Copse Road, Fleetwood,
August, 1951.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Fleetwood.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to present my Twenty-Eighth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the District during the year ending 31st December, 1950, combined with that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Births

The births numbered 518 during the year which is an increase of 36 compared with 1949.

The birth rate is 18.9, being an increase of 0.7 on the previous year. This figure still compares favourably with that for England and Wales which was 15.8.

Maternal Mortality

It is pleasing to report that there were no deaths of women in, or in consequence of childbirth.

Infantile Mortality

The rate of 42 per 1,000 births is slightly lower than for the past year when the rate was 46, but is higher than that for England and Wales.

The Infantile Mortality Rate continues to be higher than that for the rest of the country. I consider that a greater use of the Ante-Natal Clinic should have a beneficial effect in educating certain mothers especially with Anti-Natal care of themselves.

Overcrowding

A large number of overcrowded families were accommodated in new Council Houses during the year but the problem is still serious. I am particularly concerned regarding those families where there is PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS with no facilities for isolating the patient. I strongly recommend that the Council give priority to these cases so as to minimise the risk of spreading this disease.

Consideration too should be given to cases of Heart Disease or other serious disability, especially where people are now living in upper rooms often approached by steep stairways. I am obliged to the local Medical Practitioners for notifying me of many acute medical cases.

J. COLGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

General Statistics

Area (Acres) Land	2,636
Foreshore and Sea	3,644
Population (R.G. Estimate, June, 1950)	27,390
Number of Inhabited Houses (per Rate Books)	6,771
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931)	5,202
Rateable Value	£182,075
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	£736
Total Rates	19/0

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	494	241	253
Illegitimate	24	13	11
Stillbirths	17	11	6
Deaths	340	177	163
Crude Birth Rate			18.9
Adjusted Birth Rate			20.2
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births			32
Crude Death Rate			12.4
Adjusted Death Rate			15.4

Number of Women Dying in, or in Consequence of, Childbirth:—

	Deaths	Rate
From puerperal sepsis	—	—
From other maternal Causes	—	—
Total	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	42
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	42
Neo-Natal Mortality	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	18
Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	35

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (part).
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (part).
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1925 (part).
 Bye-laws with respect to New Street and Buildings made in 1939.
 Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging-Houses made in 1889.
 Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances (keeping of animals) made in 1897.
 Bye-laws with respect to the management and charges for the use of Slaughter-houses, made in 1910 and 1919.
 The Fleetwood Improvement and Market Act, 1842.
 Fleetwood Improvement Act, 1893
 Whirligigs and Swings 1896.
 Fleetwood Urban District Council Act, 1902
 Fleetwood Urban District Council Act, 1927.

Physical Features

Fleetwood is situated within the Fylde District. Lying at the mouth of the River Wyre, it is a seaport and market town. The area is bounded on the North by Morecambe Bay, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the east by the River Wyre, and on the south by the Urban District of Thornton Cleveleys.

Most of the land is low-lying; the subsoil varies from sand and gravel near the coast to heavy marle. The principal industry is Steam Trawl Fishing, with its contingent industries: it is also a seaside resort of considerable importance.

The area of the Fleetwood Sanitary District is 6,280 statute acres. The Borough is divided into six wards, the areas of which are set out below:—

	Acres
Pharos Ward	845
Mount Ward	75.5
Milton Ward	72.5
Warren Ward	115
Park Ward	688
Rossall Ward	840
<hr/>	
Total	2,636
Foreshore and Sea Area	3,644
<hr/>	
	<u>6,280</u>

General Provision of Health Services

Bacteriological Examination

Facilities for the examination of material, by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Monsall, Manchester. Pathological Departments: Blackpool Victoria Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Preston, from suspected cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc., are available for all medical practitioners in the district without charge.

Midwives

There are four midwives in the district under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

There are no clinics or treatment centres under the direct control of the Local Authority.

The Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics are both under the control of the Lancashire County Council and are situated in Ribble Road.

Up to the 31st March, 1949, the venereal disease treatment centre was held at Fleetwood Hospital, but on that date the clinic was transferred to Blackpool Victoria Hospital.

Fleetwood Chest Clinic, Poulton Road. Session 9-30 each Wednesday.

Hospitals

Fleetwood hospital, contains 36 beds and four cots, for cases of general sickness and accidents, but being one of the units of the 3rd District, patients can be and are sent or transferred to any suitable Hospital within the district.

For infectious diseases there is the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Blackpool.

For smallpox cases, the Smallpox Hospital at Elswick, containing 30 beds, is available.

Milton Lodge Maternity Home, of 10 beds is fully occupied and provides an important Service. There were 257 confinements during the year.

The County Hospital, Rossall, is available for the chronic sick of all ages from the 3rd District, there are 135 beds. There is a considerable waiting list.

Ambulance Facilities

For both infectious and non-infectious cases the Lancashire County Council keep available within the district two motor ambulances and one car for sitting cases.

The Education (Administration Provisions) Act, 1907

Under this Act the County Council is the responsible Authority, and their Medical Officers make the examination of the children attending the Council Schools.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Sec. 47

The County Council are the responsible authority under this Act. It occasionally comes to my knowledge that it is desirable that some aged person should be removed to an appropriate Institution. A request is then forwarded to the Divisional Medical Officer who takes the necessary action when accommodation is available.

Vital Statistics

Population

The resident population of Fleetwood to June 1950, is estimated to be 27,390, an increase of 4,389 over the 1931 Census figures. The increase during the year of births over deaths was 142.

Births

Boys—254. Girls—264. Total—518.

The number of births registered in the district was 491, in addition to these 27, belonging to the district but registered elsewhere have been added, making a total of 518.

This gives a birth-rate of 18.9 per 1,000 of the population compared with 18.2 for the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole of England and Wales for 1950 was 15.8

Illegitimate Births and Deaths

There were 24 illegitimate births, giving a percentage of 4.63 of the total births. In 1949 the number was 32, with a percentage of 6.63 of the total births.

The number of deaths of illegitimate children under one year was 1.

Infant Mortality for the Past Five Years

Year	Under 1 week	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 mos.	3-6 mos.	6-9 mos.	9-12 mos.	Total under 1 year	Death-rate per 1,000		
											Fleet- wood	Engl' d and Wales	Lancs. County
1946	14	1	—	1	16	2	4	1	—	23	43	43	46
1947	10	2	1	—	13	4	3	2	1	23	35	41	47
1948	9	—	1	1	11	2	3	2	1	19	33	34	40
1949	9	—	—	—	9	6	3	3	1	22	46	32	38
1950	13	2	1	2	18	3	—	1	—	22	42	29.8	—

The mean infantile death-rate for the district for the five years 1945 to 1949 being 42 per 1,000 births.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1950

Net Deaths from stated causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes :										
Certified	10	2	1	2	15	3	—	1	—	19
Uncertified (including Inquests)	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	7	2	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	10
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	6	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	7
Totals	13	2	1	2	18	3	—	1	—	22

Net births in the year :—	M.	F.	Total	Net deaths under one year :—	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	241	253	494	Legitimate	13	8	21
Illegitimate	13	11	24	Illegitimate	—	1	1
	254	264	518		13	9	22

Deaths

Males—177, Females—163 Total 340

The number of deaths registered in the district was 355, but deducting 76 deaths of persons not usually resident in this district, and adding 61 deaths of residents which occurred in other districts, the corrected number is 340.

This gives a crude death-rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the population compared with 12.3 in 1949. The adjusted death-rate being 15.4.

The death-rate of the deaths actually occurring in the district, viz., 355, was 12.96 per 1,000.

Uncertified Deaths and Inquests

During the year there were 36 deaths (22 males and 14 females) registered in which the cause of death was not certified by any medical practitioner. This number included the deaths of four persons who did not belong to the district. An inquest was held in 14 cases, and the verdicts given by the Coroner were as follows:—

Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	3
Found Drowned	....	....	....	....	....	1
Misadventure	....	....	....	....	....	10

Deaths in Institutions

During the year, 101 persons died in the County Hospital, Rossall and in the Fleetwood Hospital. These deaths have been distributed to the districts in which the persons were usually resident.

Causes of Death during the Year 1950

	Male	Female	Total
Diphtheria	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7	2	9
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	—	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Syphilitic diseases	1	1	2
Measles	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	2	3
Cancer	25	25	50
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	27	24	51
Heart disease	66	66	132
Other diseases of circulatory system	4	2	6
Bronchitis,	10	6	16
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Other respiratory diseases	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach	3	2	5
Diarrhoea, Gastritis	—	1	1
Other digestive diseases	—	—	—
Influenza.... ..	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	5	7
Premature birth	—	—	—
Congenital malformations, etc.,	1	3	4
Other maternal causes	—	—	—
Suicide	1	1	2
Road traffic accident	1	1	2
Other violent causes	3	4	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	14	34
Totals	<u>177</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>340</u>

Infectious Diseases

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases

Smallpox	—
Measles	—
Scarlet fever	—
Whooping cough	—
Diphthera	1
Enteric fever	—
Diarrhoea	1

Under the Public Health Act, 1936, 274 cases were notified
The following is a detailed list of the several diseases :—

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1950

Notifiable Disease	Total cases at all ages	Number of cases notified								Total cases notified in each locality						Total cases re-moved to Hos-pital	Total deaths
		At ages—Years								Pharos	Mount	Milton	Warren	Park	Rossall		
		Un-der 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65									65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and membranous croup	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	39	—	4	16	13	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	7	6	23	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	25	—	2	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	—	—
Whooping cough	170	19	—	43	69	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	46	10	—	—
Acute primary pneumonia	9	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	3
Acute influenza pneumonia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis:	13	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	3	2	1	3	3	5	—	9	7
Males	8	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	7	2
Females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of tuberculosis:	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Males		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	274	19	7	74	93	44	21	5	8	3	31	77	39	25	69	44	15

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever notified and removed to hospital during each month of the year.

Month	Diphtheria		Scarlet fever		Total cases	
	Notified	Removed to hospital	Notified	Removed to hospital	Notified	Removed to hospital
January	1	—	8	5	9	5
February	—	—	3	3	3	3
March	—	—	8	7	8	7
April	—	—	2	2	2	2
May	—	—	1	1	1	1
June	—	—	2	1	2	1
July... ..	—	—	2	—	2	—
August	—	—	3	2	3	2
September	—	—	7	1	7	1
October	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	2	2	3	1	5	3
December	1	1	—	—	1	1
Totals	4	3	39	23	43	26

Supply of Anti-Toxin

Under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, of 1910, serum is supplied free for the use of the medical practitioners in the district.

Supplies of *Diphtheria Anti-toxin* can be obtained from the *Public Health Office, Copse Road*, and from the *Matron, Fleetwood Hospital*.

Prophylactic tetanus serum can also be obtained at these places.

Diphtheria

It should be noted that, in the case of school children, when swabs have not been taken, they are not allowed to return to their school until the completion of 7 days after they are certified as clear of the disease. Where swabs have been taken three negative reports, spread over two weeks, will entitle the child to resume school. Contacts may resume school after bacteriological report that they are free from infection.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases notified was 21 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 9, and from other forms of tuberculosis 2, a total of 11 (9 males and 2 females), giving a death-rate of 0.40 per 1,000.

Those from lung tubercle give a death-rate of 0.32 per 1,000.

The number of cases receiving sanatorium treatment during the year was 17.

The notification of tuberculosis is satisfactory.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the district during 1950 are given in the following table:—

Table showing New Cases and Mortality during 1950

Age periods				New cases				Deaths			
				Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years											
0—1	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5—10	...	...		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	...		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	...	...		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	...	...		5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	...	...		1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
35—45	...	...		—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
45—55	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65	...	...		3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...		2	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Totals	...	...		13	8	2	—	7	2	2	—

Respiratory Organs

The deaths numbered 20, giving a death-rate of 0.72, and include those from bronchitis (16) and pneumonia (3).

Organic Heart Disease

One hundred and thirty two deaths, giving a death-rate of 4.81 per 1,000

Malignant Disease (Cancer)

There were 50 deaths from cancer (25 males, 25 females), giving a rate of 1.82 per 1,000 of population.

Infectious Diseases

Visits to the number of 93 were made to cases of infectious diseases. During the year, 45 school notices and certificates were issued.

Disinfection has been carried out as in previous years by spraying the infected rooms with formalin and fumigating with formalin gas, and treating infected bedding and clothing by steam at the Town's Depot. The steam disinfector is also available for treating infected or verminous clothes, beds, etc., from the ships whilst in the docks.

During the year, 145 houses and 865 articles were disinfected; 191 articles were destroyed.

Sanitary Circumstances

Water Supply

Is upland water, obtained from the Fylde Water Board, collected at Grizedale and Stocks reservoirs, and is satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity.

Frequent samples are submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, the results are invariably satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

The populated part of the district is well provided with main sewers, and a large portion of the undeveloped area is also sewered in anticipation of further building developments.

The Council are considering the question of improving the Sewerage Scheme for the Town, and have obtained the services of a Consultant Civil Engineer to prepare a scheme.

It is hoped to see provided a more efficient plant in the near future which will be fully competent to deal with flood water and consequent flooding of districts within the town.

A number of the food preparation premises in the Copse Road area are not provided with a sewer. Each individual works being provided with a septic tank, the effluent from which flows into Copse Brook.

As previously mentioned I am of the opinion that a sewer should be constructed to serve this area without delay.

Sewerage is carried by gravitation to a pumping station situated on the west coast where it is screened and raised into a high-level tank and discharged untreated into the sea on the ebb tide.

Food

All meat is supplied to the area from the Public Abattoirs at Blackpool, where it is inspected. The Food Preparation Premises are regularly inspected and are generally satisfactory. Regular visits are paid to Food Stalls at the Public Market. I consider that hand washing facilities should be provided at the Market Conveniences.

By the time this report is read the Clean Food Byelaws will have been made operative within the district.

Food Poisoning

One mild outbreak occurred during the year affecting six persons. The examination of suspected food gave no positive indication of the origin. Specimens of faeces from all persons at the suspected food premises showed negative results.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Fleetwood.

Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Eighth Annual Report on the work carried out in the Sanitary and Cleansing Department during the year 1950.

Refuse Removal and Disposal

Despite large increases in wages and cost of materials such as petrol, tyres, etc., it has been possible to keep the net increase in the cost of this service to the small sum of £79.

This has been due to the response of the public to the appeal for salvage; the quantity of waste paper salvaged being the highest since this work was commenced in the department in 1940.

The staff of the department have given excellent service and the Press have given valuable assistance in our publicity campaigns.

As a result of this work the net costs of the service have shown a slight reduction on the previous year despite increased costs. It is to be noted too that both the number of houses built and the population have increased approximately 10% over the years 1938/9.

A Compton Excavator/High Loader was acquired during the year for use on the refuse tip. This machine is giving excellent service and is proving capable of doing all the work for which it was intended.

Overcrowding

Considerable overcrowding still exists in the Borough, but it is hoped that the early completion of the West View Estate will relieve this very considerably. All cases coming to our notice are investigated and where necessary recommendations are forwarded to the Borough Treasurer who allocates the houses.

Milk Supply

It is pleasing to report that the milk supply to the Borough continues to be satisfactory. For all practical purposes the whole supply of the town is heat-treated and milk sold in shops is contained in sealed bottles.

The co-operation of the traders with this department in attaining this has been excellent and as a result complaints from the public are negligible.

Ice Cream

The bulk of the Ice Cream sold is manufactured outside the Borough. Regular samples are taken and forwarded to the Laboratory for examination for purity.

During the year 100 samples were taken, the general quality being good, of the samples taken 65% were in Grades 1 and 2, 14% in Grade 3 and 21% in Grade 4. On further examination the lower graded samples had improved and this improvement was maintained. All premises where Ice Cream is manufactured and sold receive regular inspections.

P. J. FISHER,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Refuse Collection and Street Cleansing

Year ending 31st March, 1951

The collection of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority over the whole district. The collection from dwelling-houses is carried out weekly, from hotels and cafes twice weekly.

House refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping for the purpose of land reclamation, and every effort is made to keep down nuisances by covering the refuse with sand and other innocuous material.

Fish offal is collected by the local fish-meal manufacturers.

The weight of refuse has been computed in accordance with the Public Cleansing Report of the Ministry of Health, 1933-34, Page 11, Section 10 (Seaside Towns), viz. : 16.7 cwt. per 1,000 of population per day, 365 days to the year.

Street sweeping is carried out by means of a Lewin mechanical sweeper and a number of manual sweepers.

The emptying of gullies is carried out by a vacuum gully emptier.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out each month during the year ending 31st March, 1951 :—

Month	REFUSE REMOVAL			STREET CLEANSING	Total loads
	Dust- bins emptied	No. of pail closets emptied	Loads of trade refuse removed	No. of gullies emptied	
April	30,990	104	161	433	244
May	36,462	104	160	473	248
June	37,289	104	178	795	278
July	34,550	104	167	626	225
August	38,083	104	161	683	247
September	34,715	104	160	1281	223
October	35,307	104	148	1637	205
November	37,249	104	123	697	263
December	35,166	104	108	294	230
January	39,455	104	127	355	269
February	35,056	104	116	126	218
March... ..	38,158	104	137	—	281
TOTALS	432,490	1,248	1,746	7,400	2,931

CLEANSING SERVICE

Table showing Costs for the year ending 31st March, 1951

Item	Particulars	Refuse Collection and Disposal		Street Cleansing	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
A	Gross Expenditure	13,593	0 0	4,704	0 0
B	Gross Income	3,340	0 0	—	—
	Net Costs	10,253	0 0	4,704	0 0
C	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises	1,514	5 0	694	14 6
D	Net cost per 1,000 population	374	6 8	171	14 10
E	Net cost per ton	1	4 7	—	—
F	Net cost, equivalent rate in £		1 1·9		6·39
G	Percentage of F to total rates in £		6·09		2·80

Summary of Salvage Collected and Values, 1940/41 to 1950/51

(From 1st April to 31st March in each period)

Year	Waste Paper		Kitchen Waste		Textiles		Metals		Bottles & Jars		Miscellaneous		Totals	
	Weight T. cwts.	Value £	Weight T. cwts.	Value £	Weight T. cwts.	Value £	Weight T. cwts.	Value £	Weight T. cwts.	Value £	Weight T. cwts.	Value £	Weight T. cwts.	Value £
1940/41	266 5	1068	77 12 ³ / ₄	60	24 17	117	153 6	240	40 16	120	12 7 ¹ / ₂	25	575 4 ¹ / ₄	1630
1941/42	307 17 ³ / ₄	1374	112 3 ³ / ₄	112	22 15 ³ / ₄	145	198 13 ¹ / ₄	253	46 12	120	10 1	81	698 3 ¹ / ₂	2085
1942/43	300 9 ¹ / ₂	1934	132 14 ³ / ₄	137	29 8 ³ / ₄	279	276 12 ³ / ₄	330	63 17	180	15 2 ¹ / ₂	154	818 4	3014
1943/44	250 19	1741	261 6 ¹ / ₄	299	27 15	306	210 13 ¹ / ₄	257	96 14	269	20 2 ³ / ₄	261	867 10 ¹ / ₄	3133
1944/45	209 8	1435	214 15 ¹ / ₂	245	20 1	334	91 18 ³ / ₄	194	53 11 ³ / ₄	152	13 4 ¹ / ₂	31	602 5 ¹ / ₂	2391
1945/46	232 17 ³ / ₄	1533	173 8 ¹ / ₂	174	23 3	304	32 17	86	44 1 ¹ / ₂	161	5 12	27	511 19 ³ / ₄	2285
1946/47	226 17 ¹ / ₄	1505	117 10 ³ / ₄	118	15 13 ³ / ₄	228	14 1 ¹ / ₂	43	41 8 ¹ / ₄	266	4 13	8	420 4 ¹ / ₂	2168
1947/48	276 15	1867	131 0	132	12 12	179	13 2	39	33 13	219	1 11	11	468 13	2446
1948/49	321 0	2282	143 9	144	12 6	237	12 7	51	22 8	158	4 6	6	515 16	2878
1949/50	308 3	1683	136 13	226	10 11	208	6 0	44	4 2	18	9	1	465 18	2180
1950/51	336 17 ¹ / ₂	2514	58 16 ¹ / ₂	119	9 19 ¹ / ₂	183	16 6 ¹ / ₂	63	5 12 ³ / ₄	19 ¹ / ₂	8	1 ¹ / ₂	428 0 ¹ / ₂	2900

Summary of Visits and Inspections for Year ending 31st December, 1950

General Sanitation :

Complaints investigated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	239
Revisits to work ordered or in progress	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	109
Drainage defective	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	275
Drain tests	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Refuse Accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	289
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
Interviews with owners, contractors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	139
Infectious disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93
Smoke observations	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Smoke abatement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Common lodging houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Houses let in lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Verminous and filthy premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63
Rodent repression	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	118
Offensive trades (a) Fish meal works	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
(b) Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Keeping of animals and poultry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Stables and piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	301
Public market	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Public conveniences	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
Miscellaneous....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	299

Food and Food Premises :

Food Inspection	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	130
Milk—Dairies and milkshops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	149
Cowsheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Milk vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Ice-cream premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	172
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
Fish-fryers' premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Meat shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Fish curing houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135
Fish hawkers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Restaurants and canteens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Other food preparing premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Food poisoning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Sampling—Milk: Bacteriological	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
T. B.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Ice-cream: bacteriological	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Water: bacteriological	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Chemical	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

Miscellaneous Acts :

Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63
Young persons employment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
Explosives	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14

Cleansing :

Refuse collection and disposal....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	282
Street cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	205
Salvage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35

Housing and Public Health Acts :

Houses inspected: (a) Under Public Health Acts....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	451
(b) „ Housing Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Re-inspections: (a) Under Public Health Acts....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135
(b) Under Housing Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43

4,393

The following table gives a classified list of the nuisances dealt with during the year :—

HOUSING :

External :

Drains cleansed or repaired	....	....	....	....	314
Soil pipes and vent. shafts repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	—
R. W. P. and R. W. G. repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	21
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	14
Yards paved or repaired	....	....	....	....	—
Yard walls repaired or rebuilt	....	....	....	....	4
House walls repaired or rebuilt	....	....	....	....	6
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	....	....	....	....	12
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	....	....	....	....	2
Houses provided with sanitary dustbins	....	....	....	....	275
Yards cleansed and accumulations removed	....	....	....	....	28
Yard doors repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	6

Internal :

Floors relaid or repaired	....	....	....	....	3
Sub-floor ventilation improved	....	....	....	....	—
Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered	....	....	....	....	23
Defective stairs repaired	....	....	....	....	2
Handrails provided to stairs	....	....	....	....	—
Windows repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	36
Doors repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	4
New sinks or washbasins provided	....	....	....	....	4
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	4
Washboilers repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	3
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	5
Houses cleansed or disinfected	....	....	....	....	33
Cases of overcrowding abated	....	....	....	....	104
Dampness abated	....	....	....	....	11
Food stores provided	....	....	....	....	—
Baths provided	....	....	....	....	—
Back boilers renewed	....	....	....	....	—

Waterclosets :

Structures repaired or rebuilt	....	....	....	....	4
Waterclosets cleansed or limewashed	....	....	....	....	1
New pedestals provided	....	....	....	....	6
Flush pipes repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	4
Cisterns repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	11

Various :

Nuisances from animals kept, abated	4
-------------------------------------	------	------	------	------	---

944

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1934

During the year, 63 visits were made to shop premises under the above Acts.

Half-Holiday Orders

There are three Half-Holiday orders in force in the Borough, fixing Wednesday as the weekly half holiday. No additional Order was made during the year.

There is also an Order in force suspending the obligation to close for the weekly half-holiday during the months of July, August and September, the week immediately preceeding Easter day, Easter Week Whit Week and the first week in October.

Closing Orders

Three Orders regarding closing hours have been made under the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1923. One Order is in force cited as "The Fleetwood (Tailors, Drapers and Milliners) Shops Closing Order, 1915," fixing Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 7-0 p.m., as the closing hour for the following businesses, viz.: Tailor, Clothier, Gentlemen's Outfitter, Draper, Milliner, Baby Linen Dealer and Ladies Outfitter.

An Order extending the sale by retail of Tobacco and Smoker's Requisites up to 9-30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and 10-0 p.m. on Saturday.

An Order cited as "The Fleetwood Retail Newsagents' and Booksellers' Order, 1935," extending the hours of closing in these businesses to 10-0 p.m. on the late day, and 9-30 p.m. on other days during the months of July, August and September, the Thursday immediately before Good Friday, until and including the Saturday in the week following and Whit Monday, until and including the Saturday in the week following. There is also an Order fixing Friday as the "Late Day."

The Fleetwood (Seasonal Extension of Hours of Closing) Order 1948, applies to all shops on the seaward side of the Esplanade, between the Railway Station and the Golf Course, and all shops to which this Order applies shall be closed for the serving of customers at 10-0 p.m. during the months of July, August and September, the Thursday immediately before Good Friday, until and including the Saturday in the week following, and Whit Monday until and including the Saturday in the week following.

Disinfestation

The furniture and effects of all tenants removing into Corporation houses is transported by the Corporation Health Department in a special van acquired for the purpose. During the course of their removal the furniture, etc., is fumigated by H.C.N. gas in the van.

Bedding is put through the steam disinfector.

Houses found to be infested with vermin are treated by D.D.T./Lethane and D.D.T. and Gammexane generators.

During the year 1950 the number of removals were 118 and the number of houses fumigated were 12.

The Council possess the necessary apparatus for the de-infestation of infested bedding or furniture either by H.C.N. or Steam. The service also deals with moth infested carpets or furniture and is much appreciated. A charge is made to cover the cost.

Rodent Control

The area is well serviced as regards the Rodent problem. The Council employ 1 operative full-time and 1 part-time.

The Inland Docks and Waterways Authority employ 1 operative full-time. Full co-operation exists between the two authorities. The methods used are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and chiefly consist of the pre-baiting and poison-baiting method. Care is of course taken in protecting the poison-bait against misuse.

The action taken during the year is as follows :—

Dwelling Houses

Number of major infestations by Rats	....	....	61
„ „ minor „ „ „	....	....	44
„ „ infestations by Mice	....	....	28

Business Premises

Number of major infestations by Rats	....	....	16
„ „ minor „ „ „	....	....	3
„ „ infestations by Mice	....	....	6

Treatments Carried Out

Type of Premises	Rats	Mice Only
Dwelling Houses	110	28
Business Premises	14	6

Total estimated “ Kill ” of Rats and Mice—8564.

The sewers were test-baited and were found to be free from infestation. The reason for this being that the sewers are frequently surcharged.

Housing

Number of new houses erected during the year :

Total	102
(1) By the Local Authority....	85
(2) By other bodies or persons	17

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	487
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	734
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head) (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	36
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	79
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	146

(2) Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	132
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(3) Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936: •

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :

(a)	By Owners	....	....	....	....	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	....				—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	....	....	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices					
(a)	By Owners	....	....	....	....	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners					—
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	....			—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	....			—
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :					
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	....	....	....	....	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	....	....	....	....	—

Overcrowding

(4) Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—

The existing list for Corporation houses has been in force since 1945 and has now been cancelled and new applications were invited. Since the 1st December 1948, forms have been coming in and to date number approximately 1,500.

(a)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	139
(b)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	....	....	....	....	33
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases					98

Inspection and Supervision of Food Milk Supply

The dairies, and milkshops have been visited 161 times, and in each cases were invariably found to be in a clean condition.

During the year 1950 five samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. These samples were found to be negative.

Twenty-five samples of milk were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests and twenty-four of these were satisfactory.

Food Inspection

During the year 753 visits were made to premises where foods are prepared or sold.

There are no slaughter-houses in the district.

The weight of meat and other foods destroyed or otherwise disposed of during the year as unfit for food were 9 tons 11 cwt.

Premises where the curing of fish is carried on have been visited 135 times, and have invariably been found in a clean condition.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938

By the courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of the samples taken by the County Sanitary Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, in Fleetwood during the year 1950, are given :—

Description of samples	No. samples taken	Description of samples	No. samples taken
Milk	85	Oatmeal	2
Gravy Browning	2	Mixed Pickles	1
Pudding Mixture	1	Custard Powder	4
Cake Flour Mixture	1	Mixed Sweet Herbs... ..	1
Pickled Onions	1	Plain Flour	2
Malt Vinegar	4	Soup. Canned	2
Dried Mixed Herbs	1	Dried Mint	1
Cornflour	1	Semolina	2
Barley	2	Margarine	1
Sweets (Rock)	1	Sweets	1
Meat Pie	2	Mixed Spice... ..	3
Ground Ginger	2	Icing Sugar	1
Sugar	4	Milk. Condensed, Sweetened	2
Milk Condensed	1	Milk, .. Skimmed	1
Tea	1	Blanc Mange Powder	1
Ice-cream	3	Ground Nutmeg	1
Curry Powder	1	Ground Cinnamon	1
Sultanas	1	Rice	1
Whisky	3	Gin... ..	2
Brandy	1		

All the above samples were certified by the County Analyst to be genuine, with the exception of the following.

Sample	Result of Analysis
1 Plain Flour	Contained 36 ozs. calcium carbonate per 280 lb. sack as against Ministry of Food requirement of 14 ozs. per sack. Millers communicated with.
1 Informal Milk.	Deficient 13.3 per cent. fat. Vendor notified.
1 Informal Milk.	Deficient 5 per cent. fat and slightly low in solids-not-fat. Vendor notified.
1 Ice Cream	Sample sour when received. Acidity (as lactic acid) 0.27 per cent. Fat 11.8 per cent. Local Authority notified.

Factories Act, 1937

Part I of the Act

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :—

Premises	No. on register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	27	29	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	162	150	8	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total	189	179	8	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	33	33	—	2	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	4	4	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :					
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	22	22	—	5	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Total	59	59	—	7	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

The outwork consists of the manufacture of nets, other than wire nets and, according to the returns made in the August lists

39 out-workers were engaged in this trade. There were no cases of default in sending in lists and accordingly no prosecutions.

No work took place in unwholesome premises.

Common Lodging House

There is only one common lodging house registered with the Council, which is situated in Dock Street. There is sleeping accommodation for 43 men. During the year considerable improvements were carried out, by the provision of Shower Baths, Night Urinals and the painting of all surfaces of the walls. All bedding and mattresses were renewed.

PORT HEALTH REPORT

To the Chairman and Members of the Fleetwood Port
Health Authority

August, 1951

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report, combined with the Report of the Port Health Inspector, for the year 1950.

This Report is prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health, Memo. No. 302/S.A.

I beg to acknowledge the continued co-operation of the local Customs Officers and Water Guard in connection with infectious diseaseaboard ships. I am particularly grateful at the promptitude of their notification of suspected vessels and assistance in dealing with these cases.

J. COLGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Form A.—Amount of Shipping entering the Port Health District during the Year 1950

Vessels	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of Orders Issued
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Health Inspector		
Foreign { Steam Motor Sailing Fishing	...	—	—	—	—	—
	...	—	—	—	—	—
	...	—	—	—	—	—
	55	6,386	—	11	—	—
Total Foreign	55	6,386	—	11	—	—
Coastwise { Steam Motor Sailing Fishing	...	293,182	—	21	2	2
	...	—	—	—	—	—
	...	—	—	—	—	—
	2,979	278,938	5	108	24	24
Total Coastwise	3,588	572,120	5	129	26	26
Total Foreign and Coastwise	3,643	578,506	5	140	26	26

Trade of the Port

During the summer months there are daily sailings to the Isle of Man. These sailings being very popular, bring large numbers of passengers to the port.

The chief trade of the port is deep-sea and inshore fishing, and there is also some coastwise cargo carrying.

III.—Water Supply

The fresh water supply of the port, and for shipping, is derived direct from the mains of the Fylde Water Board.

Four samples of water taken from the dock were examined bacteriologically. These reports indicate that the water from the new dock is not suitable for the washing of fish or fish boxes, or any receptacles or utensils which come into contact with fish.

During the latter part of the year a commencement was made by the sampling of drinking water on fishing vessels and other shipping. Twenty samples were taken of which six were reported as being contaminated.

The owners were informed and immediate steps taken to remedy, this being confirmed by subsequent samples.

IV.—Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945

An arrangement exists whereby the Medical Officer of Health or Port Health Inspector is notified by the Harbour Authorities or Customs Officers of any illness that occurs on any vessel entering the Port.

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is "Portelth, Fleetwood."

The mooring station for vessels found to be infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever has been fixed at a position in the River Lune, Wyre Lighthouse, bearing 178°, distant 9 cables.

A mooring berth, within the harbour area, for suspected or infected ships, has been fixed at the Jubilee Quay, Stone Wall, Fleetwood Harbour.

Standing exemption, provided the answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 in the Declaration of Health are in the negative and the ship has not called at an infected port or seaboard, is granted in respect of the following notifiable diseases :—

Acute polio-encephalitis	German measles
Cerebro-spinal-meningitis (cerebro-spinal fever)	Measles
Continued fever	Malaria
Dysentery	Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)
Epidemic infantile paralysis (acute poliomyelitis)	Relapsing fever
Encephalitis lethargica	Scarlet fever
Erysipelas	Trench fever
	Tuberculosis (all forms)
	Typhoid fever (enteric fever)

Standing exemption from detention is also granted for vessels, otherwise healthy, which arrive from a port listed under Article 11.

Owing to the small number of vessels arriving from foreign ports no difficulty is experienced in carrying out the provisions of Article 16 of the Regulations.

A steam disinfector is provided for disinfecting clothing and bedding and facilities exist for cleansing persons.

There is an arrangement with the Liverpool Port Health Authority for the admission of cases of infectious disease occurring on vessels to their hospital.

Facilities for the bacteriological examination of rats and other specimens are available.

Treatment of venereal disease is arranged for at the Victoria Hospital, Blackpool; and the Royal Infirmary, Preston.

No case of notifiable infectious disease occurred on any vessel entering the port during the year.

V.—Measures against Rodents

The work of rodent repression is carried out by full-time operators employed by the railway company and the Local Authority. Much attention is given to this work.

The Dock and Inland Waterways Executive who own the Dock Estate, continually take measures for the destruction of rodents in conjunction with the Local Authority.

VI.—Hygiene of Crew's Spaces

Table J.—Classification of Nuisances Discovered

Nationality	No. Inspected	Defects in original construction	Structural defects	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	129	—	58	263
Belgian	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—
Icelandic	11	—	—	—
Eire	—	—	—	—
Spanish	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	—
Dutch	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—
Totals	140	—	58	263

The following is a tabular list of the number and nature of the sanitary defects or nuisances found on vessels :—

Nature of nuisance	No. of cases
Crew's quarters requiring cleansing, painting, etc.	29
Crew's quarters damp from leaky deck, broken or defective light, etc. ...	12
Broken portlights	5
Dirty food lockers and pantries	41
Leaking decks	11
Broken woodwork	19
Defective ventilators	23
Dirty fresh water tank	7
Vessels infested with rats... ..	19
Defective stove or stove pipe	4
Vessels fumigated... ..	8
Dirty bunks and bedding	35
Dirty galleys	25
Dirty Cooking utensils	18
Defective Water Closits	7
Total	263

VII.—Unsound Food Regulations

(1) According to the figures given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the weight and values of fish landed at Fleetwood during the year were as follows :—

				1950	
				Values	Weights
				£	Cwts.
Wet fish ....	....	....		3,514,273	1,342,931
Shell-fish ....	....	....		320	460
				<u>3,514,593</u>	<u>1,373,391</u>

The enforcement of the Imported Food Regulations is a very important duty in a port such as this, where large quantities of fish are landed daily, and this is especially so if the high standard of quality for which the port is noted is to be maintained. The amount surrendered during the year was 19,233 cwts. comprised of the various fish as set out in the list herewith.

It is pleasing to note that the improvement in the quality of the fish landed since the price controls were abolished has been maintained.

It is worthy of mention, too that all engaged in the fish trade, from trawler owner to fish merchant, are endeavouring to produce an edible foodstuff under hygienic conditions. These improvements have sprung mainly from within the industry. Reference should be made to the replacement of the wooden kits and boxes by those made of metal, thus facilitating cleansing.

Reference must also be made to the new style boxes provided by the Merchants' Box Pool. This is a great improvement and should help to secure the delivery of wholesome fish to the inland market.

The relations between this department and the fishing industry are such that it has not been found necessary in a single instance to obtain a Magistrate's Order to enforce our requirements.

The following table gives the weight of fish landed and rejected under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations each year from 1941 to 1950 inclusive :—

Year	Weight landed	Weight rejected		
		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
1941	2,220,809	12,904	3	0
1942	2,607,938	6,467	2	0
1943	1,867,867	13,139	1	0
1944	2,004,668	26,777	2	0
1945	1,919,749	33,140	2	0
1946	2,090,372	45,542	1	0
1947	2,238,083	42,198	3	0
1948	2,062,743	35,957	2	14
1949	1,877,442	34,702	1	0
1950	1,342,931	19,233	0	0

The following is a list of the various kinds of fish rejected under the unsound food regulations as unfit for food and sent to the local fish meal works for disposal :—

	Cwts.	Qrs.
Bream	42	0
Bergylt....	82	2
Brill	—	—
Catfish....	1,323	1½
Cod	11,092	1½
Coalfish	528	2
Dogfish	51	0½
Dabs	61	3½
Eels	—	—
Gurnards	83	2½
Haddock	3,653	0½
Halibut	55	3
Hake	114	1
Herring	—	—
Lemon Soles	8	1
Ling	70	2
Mackerel	24	0
Megrims	29	3½
Mixed fish	48	0
Plaice....	975	1
Pollock	12	2

				Cwts.	Qrs.
Roes	....	....	....	79	0
Roker	....	....	....	120	0
Shellfish	....	....	....	—	—
Skate	....	....	....	21	1
Soles	....	....	....	1	0½
Torsk	....	....	....	133	3
Whiting	....	....	....	459	2½
Witches	....	....	....	181	2½
				<u>19,233</u>	<u>0</u>

(2) All of the shell-fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority are liable to pollution.

Premises on Harbour and Dock

During the year, 1,963 visits were made to various premises, which included 15 visits to the fish meal and oil works.

The following table gives the number of instances in which nuisances or defects were found:—

Dirty conveniences	....	....	....	27
Defective conveniences	....	....	....	14
Choked drains	....	....	....	15
Accumulations	....	....	....	27
Portion of fish stage not properly cleansed				1
Defective rain-water pipes	....	....		11
Dirty floors....	....	....	....	12
Premises requiring limewashing	....	....		13
Dirty Icechests	....	....	....	4
Dirty Filleting Baths	....	....	....	12
				<u>136</u>

